

WESTERN WORKER

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WORKERS! DEMONSTRATE AUG. FIRST! Demand All War Funds for the Unemployed!

STRIKES SPREAD; NEW LUMBER WORKERS UNION LAUNCHED AND LEADS WASHINGTON STRUGGLE

Mass Meeting On August 5th to Open TUUL Convention; Millinery Workers Continue Battle

LUMB. WORKERS STRIKE SPREADS IN WASHINGTON

Saginaw Camp Followed By Others; Lumber Workers Union Leads

BULLETIN

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 21.—Packed organizational meetings of the N. L. W. U. at Hoquiam and here have voted support to the program of the union. Local committees were formed to assist the strike.

Yesterday Clemens Camp No. 2, Donovan and Corkery and Shafer Camp came out in the strike.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 19.—As a result of the distribution of the call to conference which launched the National Lumber Workers Union, a strike started at the Saginaw camp and is now spreading to others. A general strike call has been issued. In addition to the Saginaw Shingle Mill, with 75 workers coming out on July 15, Camps A and B, with 100 workers, came out on July 17, Clemens No. 3, with 140, came out July 18. These are all 100%.

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BEET WORKERS MEET; ORGANIZE FOR STRUGGLE

Sacramento Meeting Begins Drive in All Fields

SACRAMENTO, July 19.—Last Friday the first Spanish meeting called by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union was jammed to overflowing. More than 300 squeezed into the hall, anxious to know how to organize against the terrible conditions in the sugar beet fields. More than 15,000 workers, mostly Mexican and Filipino, are employed in these fields, all the way from Chico to Sacramento.

Saturday some labor contractors hiring Mexican workers for 20c, 25c and 30c an hour tried to send a truckload out to one of the fields. Others stopped the truck and would not let them go to work. Tuesday, at a second meeting of the A. W. I. U., where it was explained that this was a wrong tactic and that the workers should have been organized, 75 joined the union. Another meeting has been called for Friday night, July 21.

The main fight of the sugar beet workers is against the miserable wages paid for the terrific speedup they are put through. A "leader" is hired for 35c an hour to set pace and the rest are paid according to how they keep up to him. Topping beets is one of the hardest jobs known in the agricultural fields. The average man can only stand three days to a week of it at the most. Demands of the union will be for 40c an hour, abolition of the speedup and contractor systems and recognition of the union. The A. W. I. U. is concentrating all its forces in the Sacramento section for this struggle.

L. A. FUR WORKERS WIN TWO SHOPS; FIRST BIG VICTORY

Negotiations With Bosses Expected To Result in Complete Unionization Of Industry

Right Wing Defeated

Attempts of "Socialists" to Form Scab Nest Refuted

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—Two of the fur bosses that have taken a most stubborn attitude against the Needle Workers Industrial Union have been forced to settle yesterday. They are Mendel & Abers and Rifkin & Sons.

Rifkin is the president of the Fur Trimmers Association and was instrumental in handicapping negotiations between the union and the two bosses' associations. At the Mendel & Abers shop raises from \$10 to as much as \$25 were won. The union was recognized, and the workers are back in the shops. The fur workers are highly enthused over the victory.

On the other hand the reactionary clique, under the leadership of the local office of the "Socialist" Jewish Forward, through the manager, Levitt, and Pinkovsky, a leader in the International Ladies Garment Workers, have called a meeting in an effort to organize a scab agency that would be labeled an A. F. of L. local. But they were roundly repudiated by the workers.

The conference held yesterday between the Needle Workers Industrial Union and the Jacket Association, representing 300 workers in 22 shops, indicates that the organized strength of the workers will force granting of the union's demands. The demands already granted are: Recognition of the Union; forty-hour five-day week; no peace work; equal division of work and time and a half for overtime. Agreement has not yet been reached on the minimum wage rates demanded by the Union, which are: For cutters \$40, operators \$35, nailers \$25, finishers \$22.50. The bosses are offering \$22.50 less for each craft.

By July 25th it is expected a final agreement will be reached between the workers and bosses.

Mass Meeting For State Delegates At New TUUL Hall

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The mass meeting welcoming delegates to the Trade Union Unity League Convention will be held August 5 in the new Labor Unity Hall at 3470 19th street, according to new plans. Previously it was intended to be held at 141 Albion street. Delegates from various industries and sections of the state will speak on conditions in their communities.

The meeting will be the opening of the new TUUL headquarters in the Mission district. All workers are urged to attend.

The State Convention will take place next day, August 6, at Equality Hall, 141 Albion street.

L. A. MILLINERY STRIKERS REJECT BOSS PROPOSALS

Determined to Fight it Out Until Workers Committee Is Recognized

BULLETIN

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—A militant line of 200 workers from branches of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and sympathetic workers picketed Golden Bros. millinery shop Friday afternoon. Several hundred people saw the demonstration and expressed their sympathy for the fight of the strikers, now in its fifth week. The Red Squad attacked the line, during which Chas. Curtis one of the strikers was badly injured. Earlier, Phillip Rodriguez was arrested.

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—At the fully attended special shop meeting, July 14, 1933, which marked the end of the fourth week of the

CLEVELAND CONVENTION CALLED TO FIGHT NIRA HUNGER POLICY

Foster, Ford, Muste, Tippet, Sign Call For United Action

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Preparing for a militant struggle against the NIRA wageslashing, the united front of the Trade Union Unity League, Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Unemployed Councils and the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, has called for a national convention at Cleveland August 26 and 27.

Their manifesto urges the election of delegates from all shops, trade unions, Unemployed Councils and leagues and from every workers economic organization for this convention. Wm. Z. Foster, general secretary of the TUUL; I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils; James Ford, of the TUUL; Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; A. J. Muste, vice president American Federation of Teachers; Tom Tippet of the Progressive Miners of America, and 22 others, representing trade unions and other workers organizations, have joined

in sending out the call to action. The call points out the hypocrisy of the Recovery Act in speaking of the workers right to organize, but actually moving to abolish the right to strike and, as already proven, refusing to deal with any but boss-controlled unions and misleaders in setting the wage codes for the various industries.

Opposing this attack on the working class, the united front proposes a program of struggle for (1) Immediate and substantial wage increases in all industries and for all workers; (2) A fight against all attempts to put over wage reductions under the guise of a minimum wage program; (3) Struggle against relief cuts, evictions, foreclosures, and gas, water and light shutoffs; (4) Against forced labor camps, commissary relief plans, and for payment in cash at full union scale on all public works; and for Federal Social and Unemployment Insurance.

Demand Bread—Not Battleships



Why We Demonstrate Aug. 1

August 1st will mark the 19th anniversary since the outbreak of the great world war, which caused the death of at least 13 million soldiers, 28 million civilians; wounding 20 million; leaving 9 million orphans, 5 million widows and destroying wealth to the value of many billions.

This was imperialist war—a struggle among the most powerful capitalist combinations for the division of the world's markets, ports, raw materials and industries. Irrespective of which were the victors or losers, in all countries it was the big capitalists that made huge gains through war profiteering, especially on war materials. The lot of the workers was greater impoverishment than ever. Hunger, and disease stalks every corner of the earth.

It is to express the united determination of the workers throughout the world, never again to be drawn into a war for the bosses, that August 1st demonstrations take place.

In the entire capitalist world developments towards war are even more evident than on the eve of the great world war, in 1914.

Only the Soviet Union follows the line for peace.

The accentuation of the crisis, the narrowing of the world's markets, and ever growing desire to destroy the Soviet Union is driving the capitalists to the only solution they know—WAR. The relations between the two most powerful imperialist countries, the United States and England, are becoming ever sharper, heading towards a decisive struggle for world control. The Japanese imperialists are making a strong effort to become the predominant imperialist power on the Pacific. There is an ever sharpening division between many European powers such as Germany vs. France, Italy vs. Yugoslavia, Poland vs. Germany, etc., each of which may cause an outbreak that would draw in all the other capitalist powers.

The United States imperialists are setting the pace for armaments. Every million invested here for war preparations speeds the mad race to catch up by the other powers. The peace appeals, made by Roosevelt only a few weeks ago, were only to deceive the masses, a mask, as the government is now zealously carrying out a war program greater than any in the history of the country. The complete failure of the capitalist countries to agree at the London Economic Conference, brings war still closer. Comrade Stalin, in referring to a similar conference called by the League of Nations previously, says:

"The economic conference of the League of Nations in 1927, which had the aim of uniting the economic interests of the capitalist countries, broke down. The peaceful path for solving the problem of markets is closing for capitalism. There remains the 'way out' for capitalism; a new revision of colonies and spheres of influence by imperialist wars."

This holds even more true today, as with the break-up of the conference each of the capitalist countries is more determined than ever to hasten preparation for the only "way out," with greater armaments. The sincere proposals for economic peace and disarmament made by the Soviet Union were met with silence by the capitalists of all countries. In reality they try to agree for a war against the Soviet Union, hoping to open that vast territory, now in the hands of the workers, for exploitation by imperialists, in the same manner as China is being divided now.

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Start As A Party Member On Aug. 1! Fill Out

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.,
37 Grove Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

[] I want more information about the Party.
[] I want to join the Party.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....

WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR OREG. STATE HUNGER MARCH

Call on Governor to Call Special Legislature Session on Relief

PORTLAND, Ore., July 18.—Preparations for the State Hunger March to Salem August 15 to demand immediate cash relief and no more cutoffs are being carried out by the State Hunger March Committee. The committee, recently elected, consists of 17 members.

The demands will be adopted by a state convention of delegates at Salem August 14, and presented to the State government the next day. A special session of the State Legislature is being demanded, to act upon these demands for relief.

The committee has issued a call to all labor unions and unemployed organizations urging their participation in the united front, and a five-page Hunger March Bulletin is being widely distributed by the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

FEW OTHER THAN S. P. MEMBERS AT THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

S. P. Leaders Bring Cops in Effort to Terrorize Militant Minority At Meeting

SACRAMENTO, July 24.—The "Continental Congress," called here by the Socialist Party, opened with a huge American flag unfolded before the delegates and the singing of "America."

There were about 270 delegates present, although the handicapped credentials committee reported 500, obviously the number they expected. Were it not for several delegates that were fooled by the congress call, thinking it was a serious step for a fight against hunger, the meeting was virtually a membership meeting of the Socialist Party of California. The bulk of the delegates came directly from S. P. locals, while others were "Socialists" coming from a long list of non-existent organizations, many bearing names never heard of by workers. In a united front with the Socialists were delegates of the I. W. W., the Liberty Party, the So-

ALL WESTERN CITIES ARRANGE ANTI-WAR PARADES, MEETINGS

San Francisco Meet At Civic Center; Committee Goes to Los Angeles New Mayor For Permit

10,000 REPRESENTED AT L. A. ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE

Parade Permit For August 1 Asked For

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—A committee of twenty-five has been formed to visit the mayor and police commission to demand permits for holding an immense demonstration against the danger of imperialist war on August first.

Under the auspices of the United Committee for Struggle Against War a series of regional conferences were held in Los Angeles Metropolitan area early this week. It was decided to hold big mass meetings in Pasadena and in Santa Monica on the evening of August first and to call for a popular demonstration in Los Angeles at noon of that day.

At the conferences, at which all most two hundred delegates represented organizations whose membership totals more than ten thousand, the discussion centered around the imperialist war now raging in South America and Asia. The danger of war against the Soviet Union, and the intensive war preparation in this country, particularly the navy construction program (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

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Revolt in Roosevelt's Military Camps Grows, Reports Show

NEGRO WORKERS AT C. C. C. CAMP REVOLT; KICK OUT OFFICER

278 in San Bernardino Mountains Camp Would Not Stand For Bullying and Starvation Diet

Last Tuesday, over a nation-wide radio hook-up, President Roosevelt broadcast a speech to the young workers in the reforestation camps. Among other things, he said:

"You men of the Civilian Conservation Corps . . . are evidence that the nation is still strong enough and broad enough to look after its citizens."

"Through you the nation will graduate a fine group of strong young men, clean living, trained to self discipline, and above all . . . WILLING AND PROUD TO WORK FOR THE JOY OF WORKING. That must be the new spirit of American future."

Compare this hot air with the picture of the actual conditions in the camps as given here by the men in the camps themselves.

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—Capt. Fleming, a hard boiled officer, left one of Roosevelt's (slave) camps as suddenly as he arrived. A "Jim Crow" C. C. C. two miles from the county prison camp in the San Bernardino mountains called Capt. Fleming after 278 colored workers refused to do any work under the miserable conditions, discrimination that existed in the camp. Capt. Fleming arrived in the afternoon in full military regalia and that evening he called the boys together and gave them a lecture on how the government demanded \$1 worth of work for \$2 pay that the government was giving them, and how that was going to see that this was done. He talked on patriotism and how that he was going to see that this was done. He talked on patriotism, and how we should love this country (that's starving us to death), but when he had finished he was greeted with a big Bronx cheer.

The next morning at 5 a. m. Capt. Fleming was awakened from his slumbers by shouting and singing. On investigation he found 278 Negro boys marching around his cabin shouting, "Down with Fleming," and singing revolutionary songs. The Capt. asked "What the hell do you want?" The answer came back unanimous, "We want you to get out." Finally after a hurried conference with other officers it was decided that Fleming would leave.

The following morning the cook dropped two cases of eggs, and the boys refused to work without eggs, so at noon a hearty meal was dished out. Still the boys refuse to work, realizing that the camp is a place to prepare them for war, they are taking a definite stand against all discipline and the miserable conditions that exist.

JUDGE, PROSECUTOR TRY TO RAILROAD CHERRY STRIKERS

Thirteen On Trial in Santa Clara Court

SAN JOSE, Calif., July 21.—With the trial of the thirteen arrested cherry strikers finishing its first week, the perfect lineup of the court and the prosecution to railroad these workers is clearly evident. The trial, in Judge Clark's court in Santa Clara court house, has been marked with gross mis-handling, Clark allowing the police witnesses to introduce their own conclusions and opinions, and hear-say, as evidence against the defendants. Instead of calling the witnesses to order, on the request of L. L. D. Attorney George Anderson, Judge Clark winks at the witnesses and lets them go on.

Despite the known fact that most of the strikers were dragged from their cars, slugged and arrested when the police attacked the picket line June 17th, the police have testified that the pickets first behaved in a "threatening manner." Defense witnesses will begin next week.

Although bail was set at \$500 cash or \$1000 property bond for each, the International Labor Defense was able to raise it for all but three comrades. These three are still in jail.

Workers have packed the court room every day of the trial.

"GET OUT!"



C. C. C. Boys Get A Good Meal When Visitors Expected

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—I have just been reading a Western Worker and thought you would like to hear about my case.

I have just been fired from the Gen. Grant National Park of Fresno for refusing to work seven days a week. I was arrested and held two days and was then kicked out of camp.

A lot of the boys would do the same thing but they are afraid because we are under military discipline, and the lieutenants even expect you to salute them and stand at attention when you talk to them, besides they have a lot of stool-pigeons that run to the officers all the time. The conditions up there are terrible, besides the food isn't fit to eat, except when there are visitors, and then some times we have turkey, but most every meal we have monkey bread, soured sandwiches and when no one is there we have stew that isn't fit to eat and we go to work hungry many times.

If you are caught loafing just once they threaten to discharge you, and most of the boys have folks that get nothing but the \$25 pay that is sent for our work. We only get \$5. All the Negro boys are put off in a camp by themselves and they have it tougher than us.

Wollenberg Admits Many Boys Desert California C. C. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Two hundred and sixty-three young workers have deserted from Roosevelt forced labor camps in the Ninth Corps Area, Chas. Wollenberg, city relief czar, admitted in lamenting the "bother" of eight cases during the past week when the youths applied for relief.

The "nuisance and expense" of those of the eastern boys who have applied for relief "is more than offset," according to army officers, by the juicy contracts let in the bay area, where \$50,000,000 is thrown away on fancy prices for "supplies" for camps. The desertions are increasing because of the miserable food, lack of sufficient bedding, and in many cases even work clothing for the boys.

TRY TO FRAME NEGRO FOR ASSAULT AT ARIZONA CAMP

Schreff Says "Nothing Can Save Him"

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 19.—Fred Avery, 21-year-old Negro worker, is being held in Flagstaff jail on trumped up charges of "assault with intent to commit murder." Avery, the only son of widowed Mrs. Estella Allensworth, was sent to the reforestation camp at Schultz Pass, near Flagstaff. On about June 15 some Negro and white boys from Texas, also in the camp, were in Flagstaff. A fight arose during which the whites drew knives. Though the Negroes also had knives, they did not draw them. No one was hurt in the scuffle, but the white boys were driven off.

The sheriff of Coconino County arrested seven boys, but all were released except Avery. Later when they returned to ask for Avery, the sheriff told them "Nothing can save that boy, I've got him and will hold him. I hate 'niggers,' anyway."

Since the arrest Mrs. Allensworth has not been given the check for Avery's work in the labor camp.

Call United Front Farm Conference In Washington

EATONVILLE, Wash., July 21.—The United Farmers League is calling a United Front Conference of all the farmers organizations in Washington, such as cooperatives, Grange, Farmers Union, Farmers Action Committees and branches of the United Farmers League, to take place at Yakima on August 22-23. At this conference it is proposed that a discussion take place that will pave the way for action to fight for the demands of the small farmers.

Two delegates are asked from each organization.

Pneumonia in Ariz. Forced Labor Camps

GLOBE, Ariz., July 11.—Ernest Cline, 22-year-old worker in one of the Roosevelt forced labor camps, died of pneumonia at Gila General Hospital yesterday. Pneumonia is reported rampant in the Arizona reforestation camps. Most of them have been established in severely cold areas, and the clothing and bedding given the men is nowhere near sufficient.

Youth Murdered in Roosevelt Camp To Save Money On Job

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 21.—Another death was added to the casualties of the Roosevelt forced labor camps when Harold Riley, 23-year-old Houston, Texas, boy was blown to bits in a Cochise County camp by a dynamite explosion. This skilled work, requiring experience, was forced upon the green youth for \$1 a day. He was killed when he returned to see why 12 sticks of dynamite were slow in exploding.

IS THE CRISIS ENDING?

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—Local papers carry headlines: "30,000 Working—Will Be Doubled in Few Days." The Charities claim jobs can be had, and are cutting many workers off relief, but in spite of this attempt to diminish the increasing number of applications the figures stand for themselves.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 24—		
Family cases	111,137	
Total cases handled	444,549	
WEEK ENDING JULY 1—		
Family cases	113,066	1,929
Total cases handled	452,262	7,713
WEEK ENDING JULY 8—		
Family cases	115,818	2,752
Total cases handled	463,271	11,009
WEEK ENDING JULY 15—		
Family cases	118,338	2,520
Total cases handled	473,354	10,083

At the bottom of this report is a notice, "Please be Patient." In the week ending July 8th to 15th, 500 Mexican families have been deported to decrease the relief cases, and 1000 more families will be deported in a few days.

(This report appears in the Department of Charities, Room 1209 of the Law Bldg., 137 N. Broadway.)

War Industries of Contra Costa Run Full Blast

By PAUL ORR

Steel from the Pittsburg and Richmond mills; nitrogen, sulphuric and nitric acid, caustic soda and chlorine from Shell Chemical and General Chemical plants at Pittsburg and Stoeffer Chemical plant at Stege; dynamite and heavy explosives from the Hercules and Galt plants; lead, copper, zinc and other metals from the Selby Smelting works; caps for dynamite from the cap works at Stege—such is the array of war products now being manufactured in Contra Costa County. With these shells, ammunition, explosives, poison gas, lead battery separators for submarines, armor for tanks and naval vessels can be turned out literally overnight.

But this is not all. Mare Island Naval Yard has just completed a new cruiser. It is preparing bids for one, two and even three of the new battle cruisers to be built under Roosevelt's "public works program." This plant has 3400 men working continuously, building, reconstructing and reconditioning various naval vessels.

Four oil refineries (Standard, Shell, Union and Associated Cos.) can at commencement of war turn out not only oil and gas for battle-ships, subs, tanks, etc., but many other chemical products necessary to war—such as benzol (base of TNT).

200 Ford's are daily being turned off the conveyor at the Richmond assembly plant under the most inhuman conditions. Men are exhausted after a day's work on "the line." Many of these cars are now being shipped to China—part of America's policy of supplying war materials to the Chinese Kuo-Ming-Tang to fight the Chinese Soviets.

Transport—the nerve system of the country during war—is being extended. Richmond Port is to be fitted up by having its channel widened and deepened to allow larger ocean going vessels to take on cargo. The Santa Fe Shops and Pullman plant will see great activity the moment men and war supplies begin to move.

Sugar and flour—two of the most vital foods during modern war—are produced here (C & H Sugar

Refinery at Crockett and the Serrano Flour Mill at Vallejo). The C & H is running three shifts with only one day in two weeks off for some of the shifts!

Despite the fact that many of these plants and mills have large orders and are running full time there is much overtime (Selby Smelter and Ford assembly plant), low wages and terrific speed-up. Wages in the Selby Smelter are as low as \$3.94 a day under the worst of conditions—much poisonous gas in the atmosphere where the men work!

Workers of Ford, Standard Oil, C & H Sugar Refinery, Selby and other war industry plants should not only protest but fight against the manufacture of war supplies; organize to fight for better conditions of work; demand that appropriations from the Roosevelt "public works program" be used to feed the 17 million unemployed, not for manufacture of war supplies to be used against the Soviet Union—the only Workers Republic!

YOUNG IS CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANOR IN SAN DIEGO TRIAL

Charges Against Martin, Goldman Dismissed

SAN DIEGO, July 21.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty on one count, simple assault, a misdemeanor, against Frank Young, Negro worker charged with assault with a deadly weapon, during the May 30 police attack on workers in Newtown Park. Young was tried on two charges of felonious assault.

As a result, similar charges against Sam Goldman and Frank Martin have been dismissed.

Leo Gallagher, I. L. D. attorney, defending Young, denounced the district attorney for refusing to take action against the police who beat up Young in the jail. Motion for a new trial will be made immediately after sentence on July 24th.

TWIN FALLS BOSSES FAIL TO BREAK UP UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL

Cases Won and Graft Exposed By Militant Policy

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, July 14.—Desperately trying to split the militant new Unemployed Council here and cover up the grafting of the Associated Charities, Mayor Johnson has declared that no relief will be given so long as James Scott, the organizer, remains. Rumors of taking him for "a ride" have spread through the town.

The Unemployed Council, formed June 25, has in its three weeks won relief for many families, and has grown to more than 100 members. At a meeting of 125 workers in the City Park July 6, W. H. Eckles signed a statement declaring that previously E. J. Finch, head of the Associated Charities, had signed a work order with him and then given the groceries and cash, totaling more than \$6, to his time-keeper. Faced with the accusation, Finch announced he would resign and agreed to the demand of the Unemployed Council to let them audit his books.

Mayor Duncan Johnson took over charge of relief. An auditing committee was elected by another mass meeting. But when they went to the Charities Finch refused to let them see the books unless Scott was discharged from the committee. The other members refused this.

Taking a case to the mayor, relief was refused and Johnson began telling the unemployed he would give out no relief until Scott left town. When rumors of taking Scott for "a ride" began circulating, he and a committee of six other workers visited Sheriff Prater and placed the responsibility for Scott's safety on his shoulders. The next morning, July 12, Mayor Johnson admitted to Scott and another committee that the rumors about his cutting off relief until Scott left were true. Federal dicks have trailed Scott the last few days.

The Unemployed Council, realizing this is only an attempt to split their ranks and weaken their militancy has refused to be black-jacked by the move and has called a mass meeting to expose and combat these racketeers.

Kicked Out of C. C. C. Camp For Wanting More Food

PUEBLO, Colo.—Nine boys from Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver were "dishonorably discharged" from the Forest Conservation Camp at Mesa Verde National Park, it became known here, with the return of Maryland Gross, Phillip Sturtevant and Harold Curtice, three of the boys.

According to the boys they were kicked out because they complained of insufficient food and water. The discharge papers, signed by one Lieut. S. G. Kendall in charge of the camp, gave as the reason "for participating in organized clamor."

The boys stated that they did not mind the work so much as the fact that many times they had to go hungry.

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

MORE ON REICHSTAG FIRE FRAME-UP

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 17.—The "Politiken," leading Danish paper, reports further facts proving that the Fascist themselves set fire to the Reichstag building. It is reported that as a result of internal friction just when Dr. Ernst Ohlendorff, a Nazi leader, was to expose the affair, "he suddenly committed suicide." But a report through a German nevertheless succeeded in getting out of the country, describing the affair. The Fascist raids on the Communist Central Headquarters prior to the firing were for the purpose of planting the forged documents later used as "evidence." He describes how a group of storm troopers left from Goebel's (Minister of Education) office through a secret tunnel leading to the Reichstag building, and when a watchman reported that the Communists Torgler and Keenen were leaving the building the fire was set, according to plans.

A series conflict arose when Von Papen, Hugenberg and Seidte, of the Nationalists, insisted that the forgeries were too crude to stand up before the public. They did not agree to the illegalization of the Communist Party on that basis. The real reason was that they did not want Hitler to remain in the Reichstag with a clear majority, which would be the case with the Communists banned. The Nazis, according to the report, had planned to carry their "revolution" to the extent of forcing Hindenburg to resign and taking power alone, but the threat that their frame-up would be exposed, forced them to accept the alliance of the Nationalists for a period.

This is the second expose in the last few weeks, the first having been through Einstein's committee in London, as a result of the rift between the Nationalists and Nazis.

Huge Crop in the USSR

MOSCOW, USSR.—A wheat crop greater than any in history is reported from every part of the Soviet Union, with not a single bad crop anywhere. This is especially significant for the collective farms, as they, after delivering to the government, will have a huge surplus left for distribution to each member of the collectives, for personal consumption and sale on the open market.

The problem now is for enough labor to gather the crop, but with the help of the Red Army there is confidence that the task will be accomplished.

No Soviet Orders, Goes Bankrupt

LONDON—One of the oldest and largest of the machine construction firms in Great Britain, Robey and Company, has gone into bankruptcy as a result of a loss of orders from the USSR, on which, for a fairly lengthy period, the firm's business depended.

This bankruptcy, following as it does directly from the British government's embargo on Soviet imports, was seen as a prelude to many others, and was a stimulus to the British hastening to reestablish trading relations with the Soviet Union.

Heavy Industry Gains

MOSCOW, USSR., July 10.—Heavy industry has been making great advances in all fields. During June the iron industry recorded the highest average in its history, at 21,650 tons. Steel showed an even better improvement.

The average output for coal was 19.1% better than last year's average at this time. Oil was 7.2% above May. Tractors advanced from 3550 in May to 4488 in June. Trucks and autos also showed a significant increase.

The third huge blast furnace at Magnitogorsk, where the largest steel enterprise in the world is being built, has been completed and is showing fine results.

Japanese Hint New Advance

TOKYO, July 20.—The threatened generals war in China is now beginning to take a serious form, with Feng (Christian General) making significant advances, into Cahar province. He claims to be opposed to the Nanking sell-out to Japan. The Japanese in the meantime are giving wide publicity to Feng's destruction of bridges, and spread lies of his being Soviet paid. This is in order to have an excuse for advancing on Cahar province, which has long ago been declared an objective in the Japanese drive.

Nanking is sending an army against him.

Great Canal Completed

LENINGRAD, USSR.—A government commission made an inspection trip over the Baltic-White Sea Canal and found it satisfactory. The trip, including stops, was in 32 hours. The canal, just completed, reduces by one-fourth the distance between Leningrad and Archangel, the leading Soviet Port on the Arctic.

Big Layoff in Canal Zone

BALBOA, Canal Zone, July 18.—Fifteen hundred workers in the Canal Zone have been discharged, in June, because of reduced appropriation from the government, and lack of traffic.

Directives for Concentration in Building TUUL

In order that the California Trade Union Unity League convention to be held in San Francisco, on August 6, shall really mark a step forward in the organization of the workers into militant trade-unions it must carefully map the main strategic industries and assign the available forces, to work out the necessary steps in order to accomplish its purpose.

There are four outstanding industries in this state. These are:

Industry	Approx. Workers
Marine industry	25,000
Agriculture	250,000
Railroad	80,000
Oil	30,000

These figures cover only those working or on part time, and not those who are unemployed. Of these undoubtedly the most strategic is the marine industry. And because the waterfront serves eastern industry and markets more than it does local needs, the problem of organizing the railroad workers is of inseparable importance. The largest single mass of workers are the agricultural workers. During the past year, it is among these workers alone that our T. U. U. L. work has made an appreciable progress. But our militant trade union organizations can reach real

mass proportions only after these workers have been organized into them.

These industries are located in the various sections as follows:

San Francisco—Marine, railroad, oil, railroad.

Los Angeles—Marine, agriculture, oil, railroad.

Sacramento—Agriculture, railroad, marine.

Oakland—Agriculture, railroad, marine.

San Jose—Agriculture.

Monterey—Agriculture.

Fresno—Agriculture.

San Mateo—Agriculture.

In addition to these main concentration industries a number of sections have large shops in which it is important to establish organization. Although these shops are not part of large industries in their respective localities yet because of their size they must not be neglected. The outstanding of these are:

San Francisco—Metal and machine shops, butchertown in So. City, Los Angeles—Rubber and meat packing, fisheries.

Oakland—Fords, Chevrolet, Pittsburg Steel, C & H Refinery, Mare Island yards, Richmond Refinery.

Eureka—Lumber and fisheries.

Monterey—Fisheries, Spreckles Sugar Refinery.

And irrespective of industry, and use of every force available during

the concentration in the main industries, the work in the A. F. of L. Unions should be carefully considered and carried through—especially in those A. F. of L. Locals established in strategic industries.

HOW TO PROCEED

- 1.—The proper T. U. U. L. Council in each geographic locality, as well as the state committees, should assign one comrade to make a survey of the industry. This must be very concrete—as to—
 - (a) Location of points of production.
 - (b) What seasons there are and when they occur.
 - (c) How many workers there are—what their nationality is and their age categories.
 - (d) What wage scales, hours, agreements or codes exist.
 - (e) What method is used in hiring workers.
 - (f) What organizations of the workers in addition to unions) exist.
 - (g) What—in reporters opinion—is best way to proceed.
- 2.—All available forces for the work should then be listed. In view of the inevitable shortage of com-

rades, the main points should be concentrated upon. The comrades should then be assigned. In most cases the best way to organize the workers is to get a job with them or hang around with them where the hiring is done, or union hall if one exists, to learn how to proceed from the inside. Then having established some committee or other functioning body to try and get transferred to some other part of the plant or ranch which may give contact with a large number of workers. Once inside it might even be easier to bring other comrades into jobs at the plant or ranch and thus increase the speed of the process of organization.

3.—Once the organizers and active workers in the field are thoroughly informed as to the situation among the workers (a wide awake comrade could usually accomplish this in a few days) there should be a meeting of a small TUUL properly responsible committee, with all (if more than one) organizers in that plant, ranch or railroad yards or section, and the situation carefully discussed. Sometimes it is possible for the organizers to propose that certain workers be visited at their homes by TUUL comrades without giving that worker information as to who directed them. Sometimes it is pos-

sible, through friendly association to cultivate a worker directly. There are no strict rules governing procedure. Common sense and great flexibility must be used.

4.—The demands raised should be gone over with the TUUL union center for the entire industry so that they correspond with other sections.

In the course of the work many effective ways will be discovered to accomplish our tasks. There must be constant discussion of these through the organization, the labor press, and through special bulletins to be issued from time to time as found necessary by the State Council.

In the marine industry our first step is to establish functioning ship and dock committees on a majority of the ships and docks. These committees must lead and win struggles before we can expect to form any real mass organization of the M. W. I. U.

In agriculture the various sections through their conferences held before the State TUUL Convention should set a definite goal for themselves, in the setting up of functioning locals and a real mass dues paying membership. Before our convention adjourns, on the basis of this we can set definite figures. In the railroad indus-

try the goal should be to establish a unity group or the basis for one in every Brotherhood group in the industry. These groups should function not only within organizations but also act as grievance committees on the road and in the yards and shops. The objective is to be a rank and file unit and control among all the 21 Brotherhoods.

In the oil industry where, because of the lack of any organization the speed-up has been introduced more effectively, especially in the refineries in Martinez and Wilmington and El Segundo, department committees must be formed among contacts we now have. By leading struggles against this speed-up through these committees, we will have a real basis for an Oil Workers Industrial Union.

Among the factories the most important are the Ford auto plants and the tire plants in Los Angeles and vicinity. Here by following the example of the Auto Workers in Detroit we can actually bring the workers into a militant union under our leadership.

At our convention, where many active workers from all industries will be present, we will be able to exchange much of the rich experience we have had during the year.

DE GIORGIO FARM WORKERS GROWING MILITANT; WIN 3¢

Prepare For Struggle When Grape Season Begins

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., July 24.—Struggles of agricultural workers throughout the state bore fruit on the De Giorgio farm near here a few days ago when a meeting proving the solidarity of white and Filipino workers was sufficient to get the bosses to raise wages from 15c to 18c an hour, and promise further increases during the grape season in an effort to avoid a strike.

The farm, more than 7000 acres and capitalized at \$10,000,000 hires about 1200 men during the grape season—300 Filipinos, 300 Mexicans, 200 Japanese and 100 white workers, etc. The various camps and farms on the estate, divided into racial groups are pitted against each other to wring more profits out of speedup competition. Irrigating and weeding is being done at present.

The workers are determined not to be bought off with a 3c raise, however. This lesson in the power of unity is helping them in organizing all the workers for a struggle for 30c an hour.



TODAY'S DEFINITION:

PUBLIC WORKS:
Washington, July 21.—The War Dept. announced tonight an agreement with Pres. Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, to provide funds to maintain all army arsenals, so that none will be closed. (This is also known as working the public.)

The wildest movie plot of all has come to light—Mr. Mae Murray and Mr. Mary McCormick, who as child princess spoiled the upholstery of the royal palace of what was then the kingdom of Georgia, want to go to it again.

Having seen how brother Alexis M'Divani got some Parisian unemployed to be a "royal bodyguard" at his marriage to the Woolworth millions, David and Sergei M'Divani are rushing to Hollywood to recruit an "army" of unemployed to attack the Soviet Union, seize Georgia, and take turns on a throne.

There are three little obstacles—the first being that their two almost-ex-wives are tired of paying for them. Mae and Mary thought since Alexis got married that the three boys could get their perfume bills cut—but they didn't like the Woolworth kind. And you can't have oceans of perfume and an army, too. However, a note of virility has entered their lives—they propose to train their army in a Hollywood riding stable.

The second difficulty is that they know the unemployed gathered into the "army" would desert as soon as they reached the Soviet border—and get real jobs. And the third reason? Well, it's hardly worth mentioning in the same breath with the glamorous dream of these marrying "princes," but, comrades, it seems there is a Red Army who might object, with the workers of Georgia, to the whole idea. So, probably, the M'Divani boys will sell the plot to the movies and pay their alimony.

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN:

"Unless the disparity between production and purchasing power is corrected, the crisis will come in a month or two."
—Hugh Johnson, NIRA administrator.

And just what does he call the last four years?

A GARBAGE MAN KNOWS

A little girl sat on the doorstep, very dejected.
A worker passing saw her and stopped. "What's the matter?" he asked.
"The garbage man came this morning."
"And what did he do?"
"He took our box of charity groceries by mistake."

Speaking of codes, what would be a fair wage for the "Brain Trust?" Comrade X says one of the reasons for inflation is to reduce money low enough to pay them correctly.

Hushka-Carlson Memorial Meeting In S. F. July 27

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Commemoration meeting for William Hushka and Eric Carlson, veterans murdered by Hoover's police during the first Bonus March in Washington, will be held by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League at 765 Howard street, at 1 p. m., Thursday, July 27.

The Veterans National Rank and File Committee at Washington has called for commemoration meetings for these veterans all over the nation.

Build The Western Worker

Several thousand extra copies of this special edition have been ordered and now the problem is to see that they are PROPERLY DISTRIBUTED. The most important purpose of this anti-war issue is to help mobilize large crowds for August 1st demonstrations and meetings. Our first task is to get this paper into the hands of shop and factory workers, especially those workers engaged in war industries and munition manufacturing. Committees to sell at these factory gates should be organized at once. Not a single street meeting should be held without the Western Worker being introduced from the stand. A. F. of L. Labor Temples should be covered together with all workers' mass meetings. Finally, whatever balance of papers is left can be sold at the August first demonstration.

Another week will tell the finish of the sub contest between Comrade Babin of San Francisco and

STRIKE OF 1100 TECHNICIANS TIES UP MOVIE STUDIOS

All Production Stopped; 7000 More May Join In Solidarity

HOLLYWOOD, July 24.—All production in the big movie studios is stopped now, as the strike started two weeks ago by sound technicians in the Columbia Studios has spread. Yesterday 665 men joined the 400 previously out, in their fight for better wages, 8-hour day and double pay for overtime. Unless a quick decision is reached by the producers, about 7000 more studio workers in other unions are expected to join the strike. More than 30,000 workers are organized in various crafts in the industry.

Universal, Columbia, Warner Bros., Fox, M-G-M, United Artists, Paramount, R-K-O, Goldwyn, Harold Lloyd, Hal Roach, Bryan-Foy and Educational Studios are among those affected.

Producers have advertised in the local papers for scabs, which is seen as a move for federal intervention under the NIRA, rather than a serious belief that the move would be successful. The strikers, doing a highly specialized work, would be almost impossible to replace.

Negotiations have so far failed, Pat Casey, for the producers, trying to evade the issue by claiming that it is merely a dispute between two rival unions.

Workers Demonstrate On August First!

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 8)
demonstration at the Martinez Court House Park.

The Concord Unemployed Council is arranging a meeting for Wednesday, July 27th.

Walnut Creek will hold a meeting on Friday, and Violet Orr will speak.

On Monday night there will be a meeting in Pittsburgh, where Columbia Steel and Shell Chemical are located.

The Richmond demonstration will be on August 1, noon, 10th and MacDonald streets.

At the Martinez demonstration workers from all parts of the county will join.

Stockton

STOCKTON, July 24.—The Stockton demonstration against war on August 1st is called at Hunters Square, 7 p. m. Many workers organizations with their banners will be there.

Sacramento

SACRAMENTO, July 20.—When a committee came to the chief of police for an August 1st parade permit they were informed that no more parades would be allowed, and "if the workers want a fight they would get it."

Many workers of this city have until now been deceived by the chief's pretense at being sympathetic, are calling for a parade anyway and arrangements are being made to that effect.

A committee had gone to the city manager and a permit for a Plaza demonstration in the morning and one in the evening was obtained, but on the parade he will answer on Monday.

San Pedro-Long Beach

SAN PEDRO, July 20.—San Pedro and Long Beach workers will demonstrate on August 1st at Bixby Park, Long Beach. Efforts are also being made to get a church to meet in.

"We want to increase our bundle to 45 instead of 30," writes Unit 23 of San Pedro. And Hoquiam, Wash., only recently added to our circulation lists, finds their original bundle too small and a small increase is authorized.

This week, in all of San Francisco only Units 1, 6, 8 and 9 turned in new subs. Because of this, mail subscribers have fallen off this week in San Francisco. Next week we hope to be able to print of many more units participating in building the Western Worker, and an actual increase in readers, as a result.

SACRAMENTO POLICE BEAT WORKERS APPLYING FOR RELIEF

Indian Worker Held on \$250 Bail For Active Part

SACRAMENTO, July 20.—Three workers were slugged and arrested at a meeting on the Court House steps last Monday, protesting the denial of relief to three families by Mary Judge, notorious head of the County Welfare.

The meeting was breaking up and the workers going to continue the meeting at the Unemployed Council headquarters when they were attacked. Joe Manzanara, an Indian comrade, who had just addressed the meeting, was beaten, and other workers thrown off the sidewalk. Walter Zabaroski, taking a photo of the attack, was himself slugged and arrested, as was William McConnell, who went to Zabaroski's aid. Bail on Manzanara has been set at \$250.

The Unemployed Council is making preparations for an immediate County Hunger March. A protest meeting against the police attack was held in the City Plaza Wednesday. Mass support is being organized behind the United Front "Workers County and City Relief Ordinance."

Monday morning 600 workers had gathered in the City Plaza to protest discrimination in relief distribution and police brutality against families who had been completely cut off relief. Four hundred of them marched to the Court House with the committee they elected to present their demands to the Supervisors that discrimination and cut-offs cease and that Mary Judge be removed and a committee of unemployed be put in her place to distribute relief. The Supervisors flatly refused the demands. The meeting on the Court House steps followed, during which time three families went into the offices of Mary Judge downstairs again to demand relief. Lew Thompson, Mrs. Sophie Moran and John Ivey, a cripple, were refused on the pretext of non-residence. They were beaten by the police, who at the same time attacked the crowd on the steps.

L. A. Anti-War Conference

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7)

League, the Communist Party, Men's Brotherhood of the Communion and the militarization of the unemployed youth under the disguise of relief measures. A permanent organization for struggle against war was decided upon. Member organizations already include Churches, the Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association Units, several Socialist Party branches, the Relief Workers Protective Union, Wood Crest Civic Methodist Church and labor organizations of several kinds, including A. F. of L. Unions.

NEW LUMBER WORKERS UNION LAUNCHED—LEADS STRIKES

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

Pulpwood cutters have also come out in support of the Saginaw workers.

A mass meeting of strikers has received favorably the report of the National Lumber Workers Union conference, and the union is growing fast.

The workers are demanding 50 cents per hour minimum, no increase in bed and board fees, a five-cent increase for bushel workers, a six-hour day, and double time for overtime and Sunday. No contract work.

SEATTLE, July 16.—At a conference of the National Lumber Workers Union held here today, the basis was laid for building a mass industrial union of all lumber workers. Thirty-two delegates from 11 localities and three states attended the conference, representing 1528 workers in 12 different camps and mills. The reports of the delegates show appalling conditions in the industry. Wages in the industry run all the way from almost nothing to \$2 a day. In one case (Osland in Coos Bay), a mill has been running for three months and paying no wages. All the employees are living on county relief. The 175 employed in that mill were forced to sign a release from all back pay last spring and they are now allowed to take out their wages in furniture or lumber, if they wish, at full retail prices.

ACTIVITY EVERYWHERE

The report of each delegate showed militant activity, in nearly every mill and camp. The Saginaw Lumber Co. camp near Aberdeen is on strike. An open meeting was held near the camp and a strike committee was elected. The bushelers are demanding \$3.65 a day. An attempt is being made to involve the other mills in the Grey's Harbor territory.

The reports of the workers from

14TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS COMMUNIST PARTY, SEPT. 4-15

September 4th will mark fourteen years since the Chicago Convention that launched the Communist Party of America. This will be made the occasion for celebrations throughout the country during the period between Sept. 4-15. In addition the Party is taking steps for the most popular campaign yet conducted, on the history of and progress made by our Party.

The Central Committee is issuing pamphlets and leaflets. Special efforts will be made to popularize its program and to explain the difference between it and the other parties.

During that week all Party papers will have special issues on the Party anniversary, and wide ap-

Wide Campaign For Oregon March

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 6)
Publicity Committee. All organizations are being called upon to send resolutions to Gov. Meir demanding that the Legislature be called.

Delegates are invited from all Unemployed Councils, Unemployed Citizens League, United Farmers League and other farm organizations, A. F. of L. Unions or groups, fraternal and benefit organizations, Unemployed Committees of Action, breadlines, Neighborhood and Block Committees, flophouse, relief crews and any other workers organizations who care to join the militant fight.

At the State Hunger March last January 8 the State Legislature promised to consider the demands for relief but has done nothing since, while relief has been cut. Instead the legislators have concerned themselves with saving taxes for the corporations—at the expense of the workers and farmers.

Why We Demonstrate On August First

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

Workers! Small farmers! Thinking intellectuals and middle class people! You have nothing to gain out of such a war but more misery and poverty! Only the organized might of all of us under a revolutionary leadership can stop it. This is what the Communist Party is aiming to achieve.

The Communist Party demands that all funds for war preparations should go to the unemployed; that the public works fund go towards building homes for workers, schools and for similar constructive purposes.

The Communist Party appeals especially to the workers in such industries as produce war materials, or are essential in time of war. The organized power of these workers—in the munition, chemical, metal plants, transport, shipbuilding yards—is most effective in stopping war. Organize to fight against wage cuts, and speed-ups in all these enterprises.

August 1st must be made into a gigantic demonstration everywhere, warning the U. S. bosses that the workers will not allow themselves to be dragged into another slaughter.

August 1st must prove to the A. F. of L. leaders, the "Socialists" and pacifists, that they will not succeed in hamstringing the workers, and prevent a struggle, as they did during the last war.

August 1st must show the powerful support among the workers and farmers for the defense of the Soviet Union, and the Chinese people.

ALL OUT AUGUST FIRST! FIGHT WAR!

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY, LEADER IN THE FIGHT AGAINST WAR!

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

37 Grove Street, San Francisco

Prepare for August 1st—Against Imperialist War

Imperialist Struggle Against War, 15c
Revolutionary Struggle Against War, 5c

War Danger on Pacific, 5c
Socialism and War, 15c
Chemical Warfare, 10c
Fix Bayonets, 5c

Subscriptions Taken for Daily Worker, Inprecorr and Communist

Strike Cripples Lumber Mill At Susanville

SUSANVILLE, Calif., July 20.—Fourteen workers at the Fruit Growers Supply Co. lumber mill went on strike here yesterday, shutting down the plant. The men are from the sawmill and yard department. There are between 250 and 300 workers in the plant, mostly sympathetic to the strikers.

Birmingham, superintendent of the plant, refused to meet the demands for better pay. He has announced that in the future they will pay according to the low wage scale set by the NIRA for the lumber industry, instead of contracting the green chain work and stacking as at present, and thus "prevent any possible strikes."

Lack of an experienced leader who can speak English and Spanish makes difficult the organization of other workers in the plant.

DENVER UNEMPLOYED FIGHT AGAINST CUT OFF OF ALL RELIEF

Harry Cohen, Secretary of Jobless United Front, Is Arrested

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—Fighting against the threatened discontinuance of all relief in this city, and the arrest of Harry Cohen, secretary of the United Front for Unemployment Insurance, a huge mass meeting has been called here.

Following the announcement in the newspapers that all relief would be cut off, a committee from the United Front went to Mayor Begole to demand that the cut off be stopped. They told him that the move would be fought by the unemployed and that as the warehouses were full of food they did not intend to starve.

The next day two plainclothesmen came to the United Front headquarters and arrested Harry Cohen, who had been one of the spokesmen. He was held incommunicado twenty-four hours and finally charged with "charity racketeering"—on the ground that the United Front, of which he is secretary, had succeeded in forcing relief for some families.

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JOY THEATRE 2014 East First St. Take Car P to Cummings

Wednesday and Thursday August 2 and 3. Admission 25c Children 10c Show Starts 6:30 P. M.

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1 HR. STRIKE WINS RAISE FOR FISH CANNERY WORKERS

SEATTLE, July 16.—A one-hour strike occurred in the Union Fishermen's Packing Co. of Astoria, Ore., on June 28th, which gained wage increases of five cents an hour for the cannery workers. In the settlement of the major strike in the fishing industry which took place in latter part of June and which resulted in the establishment of the Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union, it was agreed that the cannery workers were to receive 30 cents an hour, but when they received their checks they were paid only 25 cents an hour. About 80 workers are employed in the plant. These workers elected a shop committee during the big strike. This shop committee was composed of a majority of militant workers. The A. F. of L. leaders declared that the strike should be held on Sunday, when the plant is closed, but the militants called the strike for a time when the most fish were on the tables. This tactic proved very effective for in less than an hour's time the boss appeared with checks which paid off at thirty cents an hour.

The next day an almost identical strike developed at the Columbia River Packers Association plant. Approximately the same number of workers were involved. The same demands were made and granted. A thirty cent an hour minimum wage was gained.

Continental Congress

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7)
which the "Big Shots" were advertised to speak, fell flat, as only about 70 came (the congress was in session). On the other hand a meeting called by the Communists to expose the congress was attended by more than a thousand.

There were only a half dozen farmers present, and later a number expressed doubt if anything will come out of this. There were only two Negroes and no Mexican or Spanish delegates. The Socialist Party is true to the exclusion policy of the California bosses.

The "Socialist" leaders were alarmed seeing the arrival of some delegates whom they do not control and when the militant delegates and some of the visitors returned for the next session, 33 of Sacramento's picked cops were in the hall. The "Communists" were pointed out to them. An attempt to terrorize some of the workers who showed they had a right to be there proved fruitless and it was deemed advisable to let the police go.

The Young Peoples Socialist League members demanded that all committees be elected from the floor, but this was refused by the S. P. leaders. The report of the resolution committee called for a signature campaign for a so-called unemployment insurance bill, sponsored by the S. P. When some delegates pointed out that Bill No. 1910, introduced into the legislature by the Hunger Marchers, and which has wide support in California, should be supported in place of splitting the ranks of the workers, a fight started. Finally when a vote was taken a minority of at least 50 for No. 1910 was quite evident.

The final scrap was on the election of a State Executive. A picked list of 16 "reliable" Socialist Party leaders was introduced. The Yipsels group insisted that the election be from the floor. Wilson and the other wise old men insisted that they know best who should be picked and the youth were voted down. Disgusted the Yipsels walked out.

Even before the convention adjourned about half the delegates had left.

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Editorial Column

EXPOSE THE MEXICAN FAKERS

Our attention is drawn to a report in the Japanese-American News, published in Los Angeles, that the Japanese Association of Southern California is being sued for \$100,000 damages, by the so-called Mexican Workers Union. The Union charges that the growers broke the agreement resulting from the recent strike of berry pickers, and refused to reemploy the strikers, but maintained scabs on the jobs.

Usually it takes some time before the sell-out of trade union fakers becomes so obvious that all workers can see it. But in this case events traveled so fast that after only a few weeks, not one of the berry workers can fail to see the treacherous action of the Mexican politicians and fakers that have placed themselves at the head of the strike.

Failing to obtain an increase for the workers, but getting a fake agreement these gentlemen are now trying to cover up their action by a suit so as to throw the blame entirely on the growers and detract attention from the sell-out. Incidentally that will give them grounds for collecting money among the workers, for paying legal expenses, and for maintaining the frauds that sold them out.

We have no brief for the growers, who acted as bosses naturally would. An agreement is a scrap of paper unless it is backed up by a determined fighting mass organization. The bosses knew that they can do as they please since the treacherous misleaders of the Mexican workers would not lead a struggle.

To complete the picture of the plight of the Mexican workers, most are left completely destitute, and the berry season is over. Hundreds are being deported weekly, by the Los Angeles authorities.

All because confidence was placed in a few misleaders. The Agricultural Workers Industrial Union in Southern California has an immediate duty to carry out. To warn the workers against the new tactics of the fakers, and urge that they be driven out, the Union must organize the fight in the district.

This is the road for building a strong fighting Union against deportations and for immediate relief.

TWO AND HALF PER CENT MORE!

On top of the increasing prices, as a result of inflation, comes the California State Senate, and is seeking to increase prices by 2½% more, through a retail sales tax on all commodities. This is in order to balance the budget.

In place of taxing the large incomes and profits of the big corporations the government chooses to tax the workers, farmers and middle class people who consume the bulk of the commodities retailed in California.

Together with this move, wages are reduced through "Recovery codes" and as recently by the decision to reduce the minimum wage for women to 27 cents per hour, from the \$16 per week previously.

Workers! Farmers! And middle class intellectuals! Fight this further starvation move on the part of Rolph's government.

Organize a struggle against increasing prices!
Fight for increases in wages!

Study the Open Letter!

Through the Central Organ of our Party, the Daily Worker, the "Open Letter" has by now reached all our Party members. If you have not received it yet, it is being distributed by the District Committee and will reach you through the Unit. You should read and study it carefully. It is of extraordinary importance to every Party member, and to the thousands around the Party.

The Open Letter was adopted at the recent National Conference of the Communist Party at which the leading comrades from all districts made a careful critical survey of our Party's work during the last period. Our enemies, of all shades, may have a great deal of pleasure reading of the many shortcomings and weaknesses in our work. But that should not discourage any fighter in the ranks of the workers. It is precisely because we openly criticize ourselves and frankly discuss our problems with the workers that struggle under our Party's leadership, that we are able to make corrections and advance.

While the Party, as in District No. 13, has made significant achievements, the progress was very slow considering the possibilities offered during the four years of intense crisis.

We in District No. 13, beginning with August 1st, are to have a Party building drive and will find the Open Letter a guide to carrying it through. While the drive is for recruiting members, it really is to improve the functioning of the Party in all fields, the only real foundation for sound recruiting.

An idea can be obtained of the character of the letter from the following questions raised in it; and answered in the two full newspaper size pages:

WHY IS IT THAT THE PARTY ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS SUCH AS WERE ADOPTED AT THE XIV PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND DOES NOT CARRY THEM OUT? Why is it that we do not learn from our experiences and mistakes in strikes, trade union and factory work, and from our work among the part-time workers and unemployed? Why is it that the leading bodies of the Party do not concentrate the full forces of the Party to help the comrades in a practical way in their difficult but most important Party work, namely work in big factories, enabling them to overcome all the difficulties in this

work? Why is it that the entire Party, from top to bottom, is not working to determine the best ways and means of establishing contacts with the most important sections of the workers, learning to overcome their prejudices, speak a language they understand and persistently and patiently help them to organize the struggle against hunger? Why is it that the Communist fractions in the revolutionary unions do not make a concrete investigation of the weaknesses in the work of the revolutionary trade unions in order to overcome these weaknesses?

Because in the Party, and particularly among the leading cadres, there is a DEEP GOING LACK OF POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING of the necessity for strengthening our basis among the decisive sections of the American workers. From this follows the fact that the leadership of the Party has not adhered to a fixed course for overcoming the main weaknesses of the Party, allows itself to be driven by events, and does not work out carefully with the comrades of the lower organizations ways and means for the carrying through of resolutions and checking up on their execution. The result is that we talk about factory and trade union work in countless resolutions, without carrying this work out.

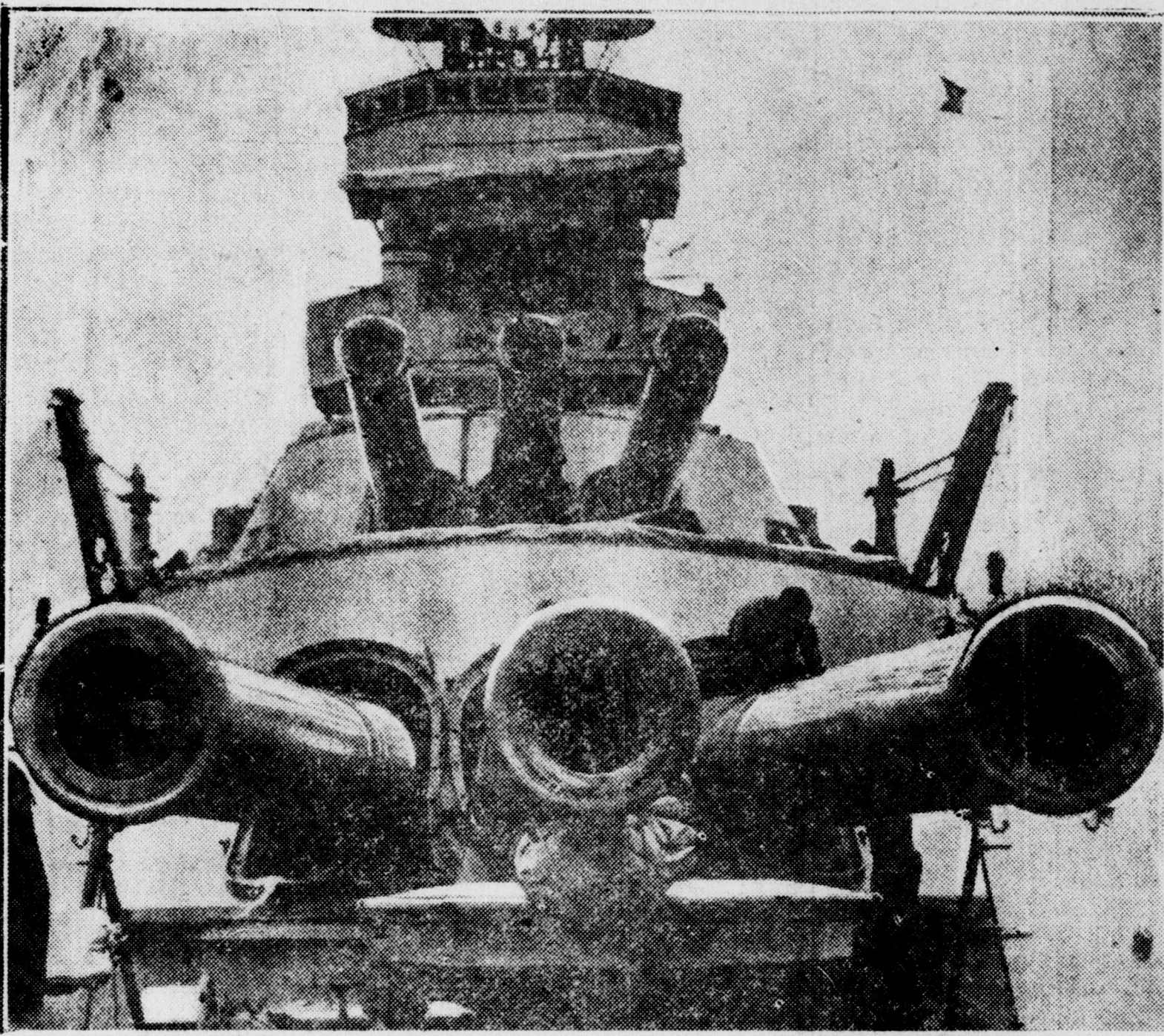
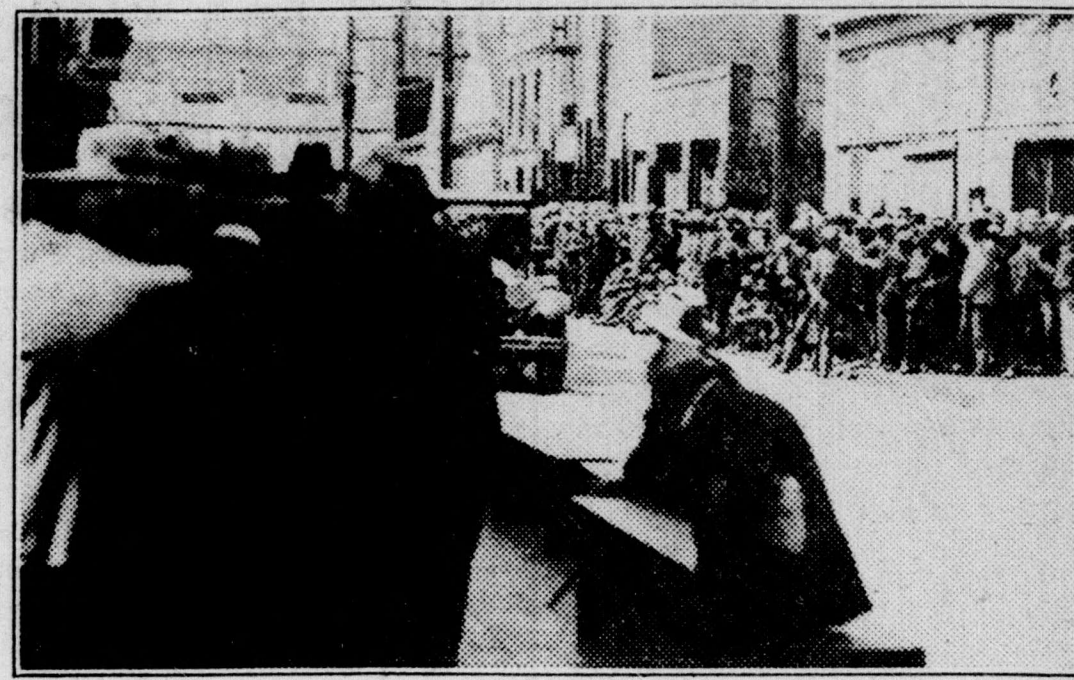
The entire letter speaks to arouse the Party to realize how important the present moment is for its development, and is really an emergency call:

Never before was the situation in the country so favorable for the development of the Communist Party into a real revolutionary mass Party. But from this it follows also that failure of the Party to understand its chief task—namely to become rooted in the decisive industrial centers, in the important big factories—never before represented such great danger for the fulfillment of our revolutionary tasks as a whole.

That is why in all units, Party fractions, and committees its contents should be studied. We have an opportunity to make a turn in our district for much more rapid progress, with the guidance of this letter.

Has your unit made its plan for the three-month period between August 1 and November 7? Has it been sent into the district?

ROOSEVELT POLICY IS TO PREPARE FOR WAR—AT THE COST OF BILLIONS—WHILE MILLIONS ARE IN SOUPLINES



These guns are only one of the murder machines that the bosses would aim against the Soviet Union. Forty-nine more are being built. Upper, left—the Ritch Street soup line in San Francisco, where 4000 to 5000 get two handouts of slop every day. Upper right, part of U. S. fleet in San Francisco bay.

West Coast Being Militarized

By MILITARIUS

The masses throughout the country as a whole are little aware of the gigantic scale on which preparations for war are going on over the entire Pacific Coast. And unfortunately even here in the West there are many who do not see what is going on under their very noses. But if anyone reading these lines participated in the war camp days of 1917 they have an idea of what is occurring.

For example, Mare Island, which up till now has been a shipyard of very secondary consideration, is now being made one of four main shipyards throughout the country. The other three being the Bremerton yard in Washington, Narragansett Bay and Hampton Roads on the Atlantic. Thus the Pacific, which up until now has had but one important yard at Bremerton, now gets an additional one at Vallejo and has its production capacities built up to those of the Atlantic, despite the fact that the Atlantic is the natural industrial base for this. In San Francisco Bay area also the Sunnyvale base is about completed now and will begin operation within a short time. We visited the base a few days before writing this article. The huge hangar is ready awaiting occupation and is now being used to assemble blimps and other smaller craft. The base does not yet have a full complement of men but obviously preparations are being made for a large number if one judges by the unusually large expense of barracks, officers' houses, out buildings, etc., now under construction. Monterey is the scene of one of the largest military and naval construction programs in the country. The fortifications are all being extensively strengthened, the harbor deepened, an army airport enlarged and for the first time large numbers of navy boats are being located there. San Diego, always the scene of extensive war activities, now has a huge airplane construction plant moved there from Buffalo. The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation is moving its plants from Tonawanda and Buffalo, away from what might be considered its natural industrial location, to San Diego, which is, according to the present political situation, nearer the scene of the next war.

MILITARY FUNDS TO WEST

Out of the 3 billion dollar so-called Recovery Act appropriations about \$135,000,000 is to be spent in construction of barracks and officers' quarters in anticipation of increased army activities. It is significant that out of this fund the largest amounts will be spent in the West. Texas is first with \$5,917,626; California is second with \$5,841,812, and an eastern state, Virginia, is third with \$4,469,865.

The permanent location of the entire U. S. Navy is Pacific waters and the location of the largest part of the C. C. C. an obvious army reserve on Pacific Coast are additional indicators whose significance is clear to every thinking person.

The Japanese imperialists, against whom the American imperialists are making this concentration, are not idle either. Hardly had Roosevelt announced his program of building new warships to the amount of \$238,000,000 than the Japanese general staff countered with a proposal to build additional ships to the tune of \$300,000,000.

Capitalism knows no other answer than this as a solution to the crisis. No matter what talk Roosevelt or his publicists may indulge in as to possible solutions to the crisis, their acts show that they are preparing for war as a desperate measure since every other measure cannot save the capitalist system. Only the Soviet Union is following a policy for peace. The inevitable laws of capitalism and the growing consciousness of the revolutionary masses will destroy the world imperialist enemies of the Soviet Union. The inevitable laws of Socialist construction in the USSR will strengthen the So-

Movie Review

"DIARY OF A REVOLUTIONIST"

—Soviet sound picture showing at Pompeii Theatre, 1046 Market street, San Francisco, July 26-27.

A question which startled the world when engineers were put on trial for their lives, charged with sabotaging Russia's Five-Year Plan, has been made the basis for the latest sound-film from the Soviet Union, "Diary of a Revolutionist." "The Diary" opens with a May 1st celebration on Moscow's great Red Square. Stalin, Voroshilov, General Budenny, Gorki, are reviewing the parade. The action of the story begins during this parade, as Rybakon, a former general, watches it pass. Incidentally, the pictures of this world-famous demonstration are the most complete ever shown in this country.

As a background for the gripping story, Rybakon recalls the scenes of war, filmed "on location" and true to the historical facts.

The main plot of the story is concerned with a great shipyard, where a new ship is nearing completion. These scenes were made in the Nikolaiev shipyards, with many workers playing convincing parts in the picture. It is here that the hero Rybakon discovers a plot to ruin the new ship, recognizes the beautiful wife of his friend as a former spy and through his diary reveals her identity as the leader of the sabotage plan.

viet government with the passage of time. The patience which the Soviet Union has shown in the face of unparalleled imperialist provocation is borne out of a confidence in the future. The feverish war preparations of the capitalist powers is born out of a growing desperation.

ACTION NEEDED

Need we at this late date again speak of the horrible consequences of another imperialist war? Every worker, farmer and professional who thinks at all will understand their unity of interest against capitalist wars and its breeder, the capitalist system.

What can we do against war?

1. Build tremendous demonstrations for August 1. If three million workers would join the demonstrations against war throughout the country and hundreds of thousands in the West for the demand that "all war funds go to the unemployed" in demonstration against imperialist war and to show our sympathy and friendship for the Soviet Union, we will have made a great step forward in avoiding the impending catastrophe.

2. All workers and farmers should fraternize and make friends with the soldiers, sailors and marines and through discussion and eventual organization cement the class ties against the bosses and their officer class in the armed forces.

3. In the shops, on the railroads, on the ranches and everywhere that toilers gather, the WESTERN WORKER, the DAILY WORKER should be sold.

4. Build the militant working class organizations—a strong revolutionary labor movement is the best weapon against imperialist war. Especially the strategic industries—marine, agriculture, railroad, oil and the munitions manufacturers.

These are small tasks. But they can make a powerful contribution to the anti-war struggle.

Fall Term of S. F. Workers School Opens August 7

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Registration for the fall term of Workers School is being carried on at 37 Grove street. The classes, held in the evening, will run from Aug. 7 to November 3, and will include Fundamentals of Communism, two classes in Economics, Trade Union Tactics, History of the Labor Movement, Revolutionary Journalism and many others.

Those desiring to attend must register before Aug. 7.

International Events and Western Workers

Litvinoff's Speech at Economic Conference

The following is the speech made by the Chairman of the Soviet delegation at the World Economic Conference. The capitalist representatives and their press maintain a conspiracy of silence on the speech because it exposes the bankruptcy of the capitalist line for solving the crisis. The conference is now an admitted failure.

This is the third time in the last six years that the Soviet government has responded to an invitation to take part in an international conference dealing with economic problems.

Although it derives from its world outlook a special conception of the laws of economic development and the causes underlying the acute periodical crises inherent in this system—thanks to the specific nature of the economic system in my country—the world crisis has been unable to affect the steady development of its economic life.

Such symptoms as over-production, accumulation of stocks and goods for which no market can be found, unemployment, increase in foreign indebtedness, bankruptcy and wage cuts are conspicuous by their absence.

And yet the crisis is not without its unfavorable effect on the development of our foreign trade.

Although perfectly able, thanks to the success of the first Five-Year Plan, to develop its own economic life, independently of its imports and of foreign markets, my government has no desire to shut itself off from the rest of the world by economic barriers, or to withdraw into its own economic shell.

Our President in his opening speech has drawn a gloomy picture of the economic situation. He mentioned 30 millions as the extent of unemployment.

If he adds to this figure part-time employment, and the dependent of the unemployed, it will hardly be an exaggeration to say that at least 60 million persons are eking out a semi-starved existence in countries embraced by the economic crisis.

At the same time there has been a catastrophic drop in the earnings of those who are still in employment, and a corresponding drop in purchasing power of consumption, leading in its turn to an accumulation of stocks, in spite of the decline in production, and an unprecedented shrinkage in foreign trade returns.

USSR ADVANCES

While in the rest of the world industrial output in 1932 fell by 33 per cent, as compared with 1928, it rose to 219 per cent in the Soviet Union for the same period.

While in most countries the numbers of those employed have gone down catastrophically, in the U. S. R. the number of employed persons went up during the last four years from 11,600,000 to 22,800,000.

Had I time to quote figures for the separate countries I should have no difficulty in showing that the world crisis is the sum total of the economic crisis in various countries, and is the result of the decline in the economic life in these countries and that, reacting on each other, each State has contributed to the phenomenon which we call world crisis.

The only exception is the Soviet State.

It cannot, therefore, in any way have contributed to the world crisis.

On the contrary, while the imports of other countries ever since the beginning of the crisis have been showing a steady tendency to decline, and by 1931 showed a reduction of over 40 per cent, imports to the Soviet Union, during the first years of the crisis, continued to show a steady increase, reaching in 1931 the highest point (about 560,000,000 gold dollars).

It was only the measures adopted in various countries undergoing the crisis, causing a reduction in Soviet exports, that in 1932 forced the Soviet government to revise its imports plan. Even so, there was in 1932 only a 20.2 per cent beautiful wife of this friend as a

Chairman of Soviet Delegation Calls For Economic As Well As Military Disarmament; Reveals Striking Contrast in 2 World Systems.

reduction as compared with 1929, while the corresponding reduction in world trade amounted to 58.8 per cent.

This conference has set itself the task of finding measures of putting an end to, or at least mitigating, the crisis. As far as may be judged from the agenda, drawn up by the experts for the conference, attention is to be concentrated upon the questions regarding limitation of output, tariffs, methods of credit policy, and of raising prices.

In the opinion of the Soviet delegation it would be better to concentrate upon the potential absorption of the stocks which are exercising pressure upon the markets, and upon attempts to enable the industries making the means of production to increase the use of their capacity.

I think the work of the conference might be more effective if it could hear from the lips of the various delegates of the possibilities in this respect which are open to their countries. What are the prospects of a revival of economic life and extension of imports into those countries and to take corresponding action.

USSR BIG MARKET

Following up these suggestions, the Soviet delegation is ready to give a reply to these questions as far as the State it represents is concerned.

The Soviet government as a rule draws up its import plan in strict accordance with its export possibilities and credit facilities, but the Soviet delegation could conceive of conditions such as lengthened credits, normal conditions for Soviet exports, and other favorable factors which might induce its government to extend this plan to a degree which would have no small influence in the alleviation of the crisis.

According to the calculations of the Soviet delegation, the Soviet government, given such conditions, might agree to place orders abroad in the near future to the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

To be still more definite, the Soviet Union could in the near future absorb:

\$200,000,000 worth of ferrous metals.

\$100,000,000 worth of raw materials for the textile, leather and rubber industries.

\$400,000,000 worth of machinery, including railway equipment to the value of \$100,000,000.

\$35,000,000 worth of agricultural goods, including live stock.

\$50,000,000 worth of consumers' goods, such as tea, cocoa, coffee, herrings.

\$50,000,000 worth of new ships, chiefly for industrial purposes, such as fishing, sea-hunting, dredging, and so on.

The significance of these figures will be more effective if it is realized that they amount to from 25 per cent to 66 per cent of existing world stocks in respect of such metals, as aluminium, nickel, copper and lead; to 100 per cent in the case of some of the consumers' goods mentioned; and to one-third of the annual world export of machinery, and 100 per cent of last year's total shipbuilding output.

ABOVE PRESENT PLAN

It should be clearly understood that the figures I have quoted would be in excess to any plan already drawn up by the Soviet government, and do not apply to goods urgently required by it, and to be ordered under present conditions.

We merely wish to set this conference along in the path which, in our opinion, is most likely to lead to effective results in the sense of alleviating the crisis and to show an example to other delegations.

By making such suggestions, we are far from inviting the conference to lose sight of other aspects of the situation, such as artificial obstacles and barriers in the in-

ternational relations.

Herein must be included all methods of discrimination by tariffs, wages, covert or overt currency wars, the discriminatory prohibition of imports or exports, and all forms of official boycott.

The Soviet delegation also considers that an economic truce might be really effective and do something to clear the economic atmosphere, only if States refrain from applying existing economic warfare as well as from the introduction of new ones.

By speaking of a truce we acknowledge the existence of a state of war.

An armistice means the cessation of all fighting, and not merely abstention from beginning fresh battles.

The same should be true of economic warfare and the truce ought to mean the cessation of all hostilities.

The Soviet delegation, therefore, while supporting the resolution for an economic truce, would propose that it be supplemented by an undertaking for the simultaneous suspension in all countries of all legislative or administrative measures of economic warfare and will propose a resolution to that effect.

The Soviet delegation would like to hope that the conference will not confine itself to the adoption of such temporary measures, but will go on to convert the truce into a prolonged peace.

I am sure, gentlemen, that you all realize that economic peace is only possible against a background of peace in all phases of international life.

WAR DANGER

However excellent may be the resolutions passed by the Economic Conference, they will have no influence whatsoever in alleviating the economic crisis, so long as we continue to be in the present state of general political uneasiness and perturbation, with the uncertainty as to what the morrow will bring forth and the fear of the outbreak at any moment of that most terrible manifestation of economic conflicts—war.

This sentiment of general anxiety has not only not been allayed of late, but, if anything, has increased, in spite of international consultations and the conclusion of pacts.

Indeed, we are now cognisant of international consultations and pacts which have actually added to political mistrust.

Nothing but radical measures in the sphere of disarmament and the strengthening of security guaranteed by the signing of bilateral and general pacts of non-aggression could to some extent calm those fears and create the proper atmosphere for peaceful economic relations.

One factor, and that no inconceivable one, in the creation of political uncertainty, is the attitude of the capitalist world to the State of 170,000,000 inhabitants, which has adopted a Soviet system, and is endeavoring to bring about Socialism; that is to say, the results of a theory which would make all international wars and economic crisis an impossibility.

Although the International Economic Conference of 1927 adopted a resolution admitting the principle of the peaceful coexistence, at the present historical stage, of two systems, the capitalist and the Socialist, this principle has up to the present not been put into practice by all States.

The Soviet government for its part has always adhered strictly and consistently to the principle of peaceful co-existence and abstained from all possible measures of aggression in all spheres of international life, in which, of course, counter-reprisals cannot be included.

The Soviet delegation has acted in the spirit of the peaceful policy of their government and the peoples represented by them at all international conferences in which they have taken part.

The Soviet government attends his Conference in the same spirit,